APOB rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-00782
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB; ELISA
Gene Name	APOB
Protein Name	APOB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human APOB
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human APOB
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Apolipoprotein B-100 (Apo B-100) [Cleaved into: Apolipoprotein B-48 (Apo B-48)]
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Secreted . Lipid droplet .
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial hypobetalipoproteinemia (FHBL) [MIM:107730]. FHBL is a genetically heterogeneous autosomal co-dominant disorder, associated with reduced plasma concentrations of apoB, LDL and VLDL. Heterozygotes for FHBL are usually asymptomatic with LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations less than 50% of those in normal plasma. Homozygotes have extremely low plasma LDL cholesterol and apoB-100 concentrations, and clinical presentation may vary from no symptoms to severe gastrointestinal and neurological dysfunction similar to abetalipoproteinemia [MIM:200100].,disease:Defects in APOB are a cause of familial ligand-defective apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB) [MIM:144010]. FDB is a dominantly inherited disorder of lipoprotein metabolism leading to hypercholesterolemia and increased proneness to coronary artery disease (CAD). The plasma cholesterol levels are

Background	This gene product is the main apolipoprotein of chylomicrons and low density lipoproteins. It occurs in plasma as two main isoforms, apoB-48 and apoB-100: the former is synthesized exclusively in the gut and the latter in the liver. The intestinal and the hepatic forms of apoB are encoded by a single gene from a single, very long mRNA. The two isoforms share a common N-terminal sequence. The shorter apoB-48 protein is produced after RNA editing of the apoB-100 transcript at residue 2180 (CAA->UAA), resulting in the creation of a stop codon, and early translation termination. Mutations in this gene or its regulatory region cause hypobetalipoproteinemia, normotriglyceridemic hypobetalipoproteinemia, and hypercholesterolemia due to ligand-defective apoB, diseases affecting plasma cholesterol and apoB levels. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images